

317 111-111 111 111
POLJIL/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood.

V-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3847

Author : M. Flachecka-Gutowska

Inst : -

Title : Hemoglobin Content and Number of Erythrocytes in Sports-
men.

Orig Pub : Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz., 1957, 27, No 1, 67-74

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.10 Vol.4/2 Cancer Feb 56

570. PLACHECKA, C. TOWSKA M. and MUSIAL, W. 2 Klin. chor. Wewn. Akad. med. Lodz. O zastosowaniu niektórych metod histochemicznych w diagnostyce cytologicznej niedojrzalokomorkowych (Ostrych) białaczek. *The use of some cytochemical and cytoenzymatic methods in cellular differentiation of acute leukaemias* Pol. Arch. med. Wewn. 1954, 24: 6 (1045-1055) Tables 1 Illus. 3

The peroxidase reaction, Sudan black B stain, ribonuclease test and Feulgen-Rosenbeck reaction are unsatisfactory in the differentiation of acute leukaemias.

Gabinski - Bytom

PLACHECKA-GUTOWSKA, Maria

Hemoglobin level and number of erythrocytes in sportsmen.
Polskie arch. med. wewn. 27 no.1:67-74 1957.

1. Z Instytutu Naukowego Kultury Fizycznej Dyrektor: prof.
dr. med. Wl. Missiuro Kliniki Zdrowego Cialowika Kierownik:
dr. med. S. Bober, przy I Klinice Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.
w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. nauk med. A. Biernacki.
Adres autora: Warszawa, Nowogrodzka 59, I Klinika Chorob
Wewnętrznych.

(HEMOGLOBIN, determ.

in sportsmen (Pol))

(ERYTHROCYTES

determ. in sportsmen (Pol))

(ATHLETICS

erythrocytes & hemoglobin determ. in sportsmen (Pol))

PLACHECKA-GUTOWSKA, M.; JARANOWSKI, J.

Tasks and achievements of hematologic consultation center. Polski tygod.
lek. 8 no.14:542-545 6 Apr 1953. (CIAM 24:5)

1. Of the Second Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Jakubowski, M.D.) of
Lodz Medical Academy.

PLACHECKA-GUTOWSKA, Maria

Humoral regulation of erythropoiesis. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 32 no.2:
249-258 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr
med. A. Biernacki.

(HEMATOPOIESIS physiol) (ERYTHROCYTES)

PLACHECKA-GUTOWSKA, Maria; HOMA, Joanna

A case of Takayasu's syndrome with neurological manifestations.
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.28:1079-1082 10 XI '61.

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego Nr 1; ordynator:
dr med. J. Morawiecka i I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Warszawie;
kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. A. Biernacki.

(AORTA dis) (NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

PLACHECKI, J.

Elaboration of the manufacture of yellow and red paint based on domestic resins for painting road signs made from fiberboard. Biuletyn. p. 1.

DROGOWNICTWO. (Wydawnictwa Komunikacyjne) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 14, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
uncla.

SOURCE : OLAD
 COUNTRY : Chemical Technology, The Local Products and
 Their Applications, Lacquers, Paints, Coatings
 Vol. 1, No. 19, 1952, No. 6810
 AUTHOR : Blazewski, J.
 TITLE : Quick-Drying Paint for Railroad Freight Cars

SOURCE : Przegl. Kolejowy, 1958, 10, No 6, 123-128

ABSTRACT : Problems pertaining to the substitution of
 paint for freight cars of the Polish railroads
 to those made of indigenous raw materials are
 discussed. For the new paint it is proposed
 that the native ochre and synthetic iron oxide
 with the addition of the imported iron oxide
 be used. As a film-forming material, it is
 proposed to employ the alkyd resin A-162 and
 "Baltol CG7" (a phenol-aldehyde resin) in the
 form of a melt. "Baltol" tends to accelerate
 drying of paints and is used in the quantity

1611

161

PLACHECKI, Jan

Characteristic damages of paint on passenger cars. Przegl
kolej mechan 16 [i.e. 15] no. 385-87 Nr '63.

1. Centralny Ośrodek Badań i Rozwoju Techniki Kolejnictwa,
Warszawa.

PLACHENOV, B. T.

2675. SELF-DIFFUSION IN SELENIUM.

B. T. Plachenov and R. F. Holmes.

Zh. tech. fiz., vol. 27, No. 10, 1229-31 (1957). In Russian.

The self-diffusion coefficients, D , were determined at several temperatures for amorphous Se (85-88°C) and crystalline Se (85-140°C) by the method of successive removal of thin layers, using radioactive ^{75}Se as an indicator. The Se was of "rectifier purity", the electrical conductivities of the amorphous and crystalline specimens used were 2.7×10^{-10} and 1.77×10^{-9} mho/cm respectively. For amorphous Se $D = 6.3 \times 10^{-16} \exp(-2.9/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$; for crystalline Se $D = 7.8 \times 10^{-16} \exp(-0.14/RT) + 1.4 \times 10^{-16} \exp(-0.81/RT) \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$. The two terms in the expression for crystalline Se are attributed to grain boundary and bulk diffusion respectively. It is thought that in crystalline Se the vacancy method of diffusion is operative, but in amorphous Se atoms diffuse between the tangled chains.

R. F. Holmes

Distr: 4E4/4E2c

4
2

4

M J

ACC NR: AP7002416

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0693/0696

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Mikhali'chenko, G. A.; Smagin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in silver activated sodium-chloride crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 603-696

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, crystal, silver activated sodium chloride, radioluminescence flash, activator, silver activator

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the thermal conditions accompanying the appearance of a flash of radioluminescence in NaCl(Ag) crystals containing different amounts of activator. A correlation of the results obtained with thermal luminescence and the spectral characteristics of radioluminescence of these crystals confirms the existence in them of electron and hole recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 3 figures [Translation of authors' abstract]

[SP] -

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ORIG REF: 004/

Card 1/1

UDC: 535.37:539.12.04:548.0

ACC NR: AP7004956

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1411/1413

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Mikhail'chenko, G. A.; Smagin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of phosphorus-activated alkali halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1411-1413

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, radioluminescence, alkali halide, phosphorus, luminescent crystal, luminescence center, recombination luminescence

ABSTRACT: Phosphorus-activated NaBr, KCl, KBr, KI, and CsBr crystals were obtained by growing the crystals in a phosphorus vapor atmosphere. The crystals had an absorption band in the 280-290 mμ region that disappeared after a 2 hour anneal at 600° K. From this it is concluded that the phosphorus entered the crystals in the nonionized state. Attempts to synthesize crystals containing oxidized phosphorus were unsuccessful. The phosphors exhibited photo- and radioluminescence with an afterglow that lasted for milliseconds. The temperature dependence of the radioluminescence was investigated in some detail. The specimens were stimulated with radiations from radioactive sources at one temperature, were annealed at a second higher temperature, and were again stimulated with the same radiations at a third temperature. It was possible

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004956

greatly to enhance the radioluminescence by this procedure, sometimes by a factor of 100. The enhanced luminescence could also be stimulated by radiation in the P band. The luminescence was largely concentrated in two bands located at 370 and 430 mμ. The decay of the 370 mμ afterglow was such as to indicate that this luminescence band is due to a "bimolecular" process. The two luminescence bands behaved differently, and possible mechanisms that might account for them are discussed. It is concluded that the 430 mμ luminescence is due to hole recombination, and the 370 mμ luminescence, to electron recombination. The afterglow capability of the phosphorus-activated luminophore is ascribed to accumulation of holes at luminescence centers of two types. A certain increase in the luminescence intensity in the 430 mμ band during afterglow is ascribed to transfer of excitation energy from centers of one type to those of the other type. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUM DATE: none

ORIG. REF: 003

Card 2/2

BOLTAKS, B.I.; PLACHENOV, B.T.; SEMENOV, Ya.V.

Absorption coefficient of γ -rays from Co^{60} in semiconductors.

Dokl. AN SSSR 123 no.1:72-75 N 158.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.F. Ioffe.

(Semiconductors) (Gamma rays)

L 28329-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/AT/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP0013079

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/G8/030/004/0679/0680

AUTHOR: Shibayev, V.A.; Avdonin, V.P.; Vasil'yev, I.A.; Mikhail'chenko, G.A.; Plachenov, I.I.

56
B

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lomovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: On the appearance of an emf incident to annealing of the beta-irradiated alkali halide crystals [Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1967]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Investiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 679-680

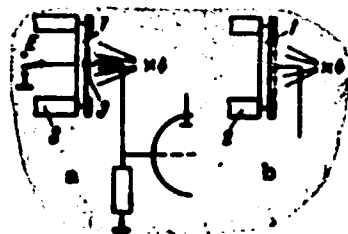
TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, alkali halide, radiation effect, beta radiation, emf

ABSTRACT: In the course of study of the conductivity of alkali halide crystals it was discovered that if a crystal is irradiated with beta particles at 90 K, upon subsequent heating of the crystal, in addition to the familiar thermostimulated luminescence, there is observed a free charge on the surface of the crystal that faced the beta source. The authors tentatively term this emf the "thermostimulated concentration emf". In the experiments this charge was collected on a sputtered aluminum electrode connected to an appropriate indicator. The measuring setups are diagramed in the figure. The present experiments involved measurements with a sputtered elec-

Card 1/3

I 28329-66

ACC NR: AP6013079



Experimental setups: a) with a sputtered electrode, b) with a non-contact electrode. 1 - crystal, 2 - crystal holder, 3 - electrode, 4 - 800 mc Sr^{90} + Y^{90} beta source.

trode and with a non-contacting electrode, mounted 0.2 to 0.5 mm from the crystal surface (in the latter case the effect is weaker and opposite in sign). The purpose of the measurements was to determine the magnitude of the charge; this was done by applying a dc voltage sufficient to realize compensation. The measurement results are presented in the form of curves. Two mechanisms of the effect are hypothesized: one is essentially the electret mechanism; the other is based on nonuniform distribution over the thickness of carriers held in traps. An argument in favor of the latter mechanism is the near identity of the temperature of the glow-curve and charge peaks. Orig. art has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 30/

SUM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTR REF: 000

Card 2/2 CC

21(7)

AUTHORS:

Boltaks, B. I., Flachenov, B. T.
Semenov, Ye. V.

SOV/20-123-1-18, 56

TITLE:

On the Absorption Coefficient of γ -Rays of Co^{60} in Semiconductors
(O koeffitsiyente pogloshcheniya γ -luchey Co^{60} v poluprovodnikakh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 72-75
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper gives the results of measurements of the γ -ray absorption coefficient of Co^{60} ($E_{\gamma 1} = 1.17$ MeV, $E_{\gamma 2} = 1.33$ MeV) in some semiconductor materials of different degrees of purity and different modifications as well as in some metals (Al, Zn, Pb). Measurements were carried out with respect to these metals mainly for the purpose of checking the experimental method. The measuring apparatus used is schematically shown in form of a drawing. The measuring results are given in a table. The results obtained by the present paper differ from those obtained by other authors by not more than 3.5%. The absorption of γ -rays

Card 1/4

On the Absorption Coefficient of γ -Rays of Co^{60}
in Semiconductors

SOV/20-125-1-18/56

of Co^{60} in the materials under investigation is caused nearly entirely by Compton (Kompton) scattering. Photoelectric absorption is less than 1% in the case of most of the samples investigated. An exception was formed only by the Te, Pb and PbTe samples; the share of photoelectric absorption in them amounted to ~8, ~25 and ~15% respectively. The absorption coefficient values given in the table were calculated by means of the usual formulae of the theory of the absorption of γ -rays in matter. The difference between measured and calculated absorption coefficients is larger in semiconductors than in metals. Besides, the absorption coefficient also of infinitesimally small concentrations depends on impurities in the investigated semiconductors (and in selenium also on structure, i.e. on the modification of the sample). Semiconductors differ from metals mainly by the concentration of the free current carriers. The authors determined the temperature dependence of absorption on γ -rays in the case of some samples of germanium, silicon, and tellurium with different degrees of purity and different characters of conductivity.

Card 2/4

On the Absorption Coefficient of γ -Rays of Co^{60}
in Semiconductors

SOV/20-123-1-18/56

On the same samples the Hall (Khol) effect was measured, and the variation of the concentration of current carriers in the investigated temperature interval was determined. The results of these investigations, which are shown by 2 diagrams, make it perfectly clear that the absorption coefficient of

Co^{60} γ -rays increases in the semiconductors under investigation in proportion to the concentration of the free current carriers. A similar dependence holds also if Sn^{113} serves as a source of the γ -rays. The results obtained do not agree with the present theory of Compton (Kompton) scattering (in which binding of the electrons in atomic electron shells is neglected). Therefore, these results ought to be subjected to careful theoretical analysis. The authors thank V. A. Sokolova for her help in carrying out measurements. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Semiconductors of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/4

Plachenov, B. T.

AUTHORS: Boltaks, B. I., and Plachenov, B. T.

57-10-4/33

TITLE: A Note on Autodiffusion in Selenium (Samodiffuziya v selene).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 10, pp. 2229-2231 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Data are given for the autodiffusion coefficient of amorphous and crystalline selenium. They were obtained on the basis of experiments on "selenium for rectifiers" being the purest obtainable material. It is shown, that these coefficients are essentially different in the two cases and that this difference increases with a temperature rise. In the case of amorphous selenium the modification of the autodiffusion coefficient with temperature is characterized by the greater value of the factor D_0 in front of the exponential function and the greater value of the activation energy (ΔE). In the case of crystalline selenium the inverse process is observed. The marked increase of the factor in front of the exponential function at the transition from crystalline to amorphous selenium is connected with an increase of the entropy accompanying this process. The difference of the activation energy is apparently caused by the different kind of processes of autodiffusion in crystalline and amorphous selenium. There are 1 table, 1 figure and 1 Slavic reference.

Card 1/2

L 10585-66

INT(n)/EPT(n)-2/EMP(t)/EMP(b) LJP(c) JD/JQ/00
ACC NR: APS025397 SOURCE CODE: UR/0101/65/007/010/3110/3111

AUTHOR: Ardonin, V. P.; Vasil'yev, I. A.; Mikhal'chenko, G. A.; Plachenov, B. T.;
Shibayev, V. A. 55 55 55 55 41

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii
institut) 55

TITLE: Generation of emf during annealing of NaCl(Ag) single crystals exposed to
beta radiation 19, 55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3110-3111

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, crystal phosphor, single crystal, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: When an alkali halide single crystal phosphor is bombarded by beta particles and heated at a constant rate, a potential difference which varies with thermoluminescence is generated between electrodes vaporized on the opposite faces of the crystal. The authors study this phenomenon in a sodium chloride crystal activated by 0.005% silver chloride. The methods used in growing the crystals and making the measurements are briefly described. Curves are given for the voltage developed

Card 1/2

L 10505-66

ACC NR: AP5025397

across the crystal with and without radiation. A potential difference in non-irradiated specimens was observed only at temperatures above 330-350°K. Different specimens showed different voltages and various relationships between voltage and temperature before irradiation. On the other hand, potential differences measured after beta radiation were approximately the same for all specimens. The experimental data indicate that the voltage generated in irradiated crystals is due to non-homogeneity in the beta radiation dose, and consequently to non-uniform concentration of current carriers through the crystal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001
18

beh
C-2 2/2

L 06255-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EPI JDP(C) JDP

ACC NR: AP6031959

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/003/0332/0339

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Glinin, V. P.; Kapishevskiy, V.
Mikhail'chenko, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of NaCl single crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 332-339

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, radioluminescence, thermoluminescence

ABSTRACT: The spectra and radioluminescence yield of NaCl crystals were studied in the 83-540°K range. The storage of current carriers in the crystals under the influence of beta irradiation and the effect of this storage on the radioluminescence yield were also investigated. A special device permitting a combined study of the optical and electric properties of single crystals in the 83-700°K range was constructed for these purposes. The presence of a relationship between the radioluminescence yield and the thermoluminescence of NaCl crystals was observed, particularly in the 170-213°K range: a shift in the position of the maximum of the radioluminescence spectrum and the presence of thermoluminescence maxima in the same temperature range indicate that current carriers become stored in the immediate vicinity of the luminescence center. It is concluded that the localization of charge in the NaCl crystal produces thermoluminescence and has an even stronger influence on the radioluminescence. This influence is

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.12.04:548.0

L 06255-67

ACC NR: AP6031959

also thought to be present in the luminescence of other alkali halide crystals. Orig.
art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Cord

2/2

esp

ACC NO: AF6033439

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/004/0460/0465

AUTHOR: Flashenov, B. T.; Ardonin, V. P.; Kapishevskiy, V.; Mikhail'chenko, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in NaCl crystal

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 460-465

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, activated crystal, luminor, low temperature effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work dealing with low-temperature radioluminescence in crystal phosphors based on NaCl, KCl, and KBr (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 40, 1965 and earlier), where it was reported that exposure to beta or gamma radiation at low temperatures, followed by heating and cooling, makes the crystal phosphor capable of producing a flash of radioluminescence upon excitation by nuclear radiation. The present paper presents results of such a flash of beta luminescence of inactivated NaCl single crystals. The investigation was made in a vacuum chamber containing a source of beta particles (activity 0.5 or 2 Ci). The light was detected with photomultipliers and the resistivity was measured with the aid of an automatic amplifier and plotter. The tests consisted of measuring the depend-

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.37:539.12.04

ACC NR. AP6033439

ence of the radioluminescence flash on the irradiation time, the temperature dependence of the flash, spectra of the flash and of the stationary radioluminescence, and the temperature dependences of the thermoluminescence before and after the flash and after annealing. The results lead to the conclusion that the radioluminescence flash is due to the storing of holes by the activator levels after partial annealing of the crystal. In inactivated NaCl crystals, the principal role in the stationary radioluminescence is played by electron-recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

~~Certain physical and chemical factors influencing the activity of charcoal. VI. Effect of a carrier on adsorptive activity of charcoal. K. V. Alsharovskii and T. G. Mokhina. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 204-4 (1958).~~

~~A comparative study was made of the adsorptive capacity for C_{60} vapor of various kinds of active charcoal prepd. from sucrose, starch, albumin, of active charcoal material and on-blend. The charcoal Petrow contact material and carriers of known porosity, was incorporated in ceramic carriers of known porosity and in this form they show greater adsorptive capacity than when pure. provided porosity of carrier is $> 80\%$. The adsorptive capacity increases with amt. of C_{60} carrier up to a certain limit and then decreases. It is also proportional to porosity. R. L. Makarevich~~

ca

Activation of carbon by zinc chloride. I. Influence of the zinc chloride concentration on the activity of carbon. V. V. Alcharevskii and T. G. Plachetov. *Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 1048 (1977) (1977).

The activation of cellulose, lignin and wood-pulp charcoal at 400° for 4 hr. by $ZnCl_2$ (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60) and 70% was investigated. With increasing concentration of $ZnCl_2$, the adsorption power increased. Max. adsorption of methylene blue occurred at a higher concentration of $ZnCl_2$ than did the max. for adsorption of I. The activity of charcoal deposits equally on cellulose and lignin and is related to the change in wt. of cellulose, lignin and wood-pulp after $ZnCl_2$ impregnation, independently of the manner of this change. An inverse relation to the wood-pulp and its components, according to the usual method of carbonization, leading at low temp., greatly increases the activity of charcoal. It is assumed that $ZnCl_2$ acts as a catalyst for the pyrolysis of deactivating substances (tar and hydrocarbons) decomposing them into readily volatile substances. The d. of activated cellulose and lignin charcoal was detd. by the Herbo method (C. A. 20, 11321), and their porosity by the Kubelka method (C. A. 23, 4104). The application of the Lonsdale criterion of C₆₀ vapor by charcoal activated with $ZnCl_2$ did not disclose a sharp difference in the magnitudes of the tangents of the angles of inclination of theoretical and experimental straight lines. Thirteen references. A. A. P.

CA

Separation of the isomers of xylene by adsorption. T. G. Plachenov and I. A. Kuzin. *Zhur Priklad Khim* 24 (2) 32. / *Applied Chem USSR* 24, 457 (1951) (Engl translation). Solid adsorbents (2 kinds of charcoal, industrial silica gel, and a synthetic ferrugel) were used in lab. expts. in an attempt to isolate xylene isomers from admixts. with each other or with PhEt. The expts. were carried out in the vapor phase. The results, reported in tables, indicate relative sepn. of the individual constituents from binary, ternary, and quaternary mixts., but in no case was a pure isomer isolated in a single pass. It is suggested that sepn. of pure isomers from a mixt. of m- and p-xylene may be possible by a multistage adsorption process. (F. Brown)

28

A study of separation of technical xylene by the adsorption method. F. G. Plachetov and I. A. Kurin. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 25, 224 (1952).
Tech. xylene adsorbed on activated charcoal (vapor phase) and desorbed by the previously outlined technique of preceding abstract can be gradually sepd. into moderately pure *o*-, *m*-, *p*-isomers and ethylbenzene (E) and in 7 stages or cycles the sepn. of E and *p*-xylene is quite complete. The process is best used with a 10-section column used in a countercurrent manner. G. M. Kosolapoff.

PLACHENOV, T. G.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

4
③
A study of separation of technical xylene by the adsorption method. II. T. G. Plachenov and I. M. Kuzin
J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 25, 241-5 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 46, 7532d.
H. L. H.

PLACHENOV, T. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Adsorption

May 52

"The Pore Structure of Activated Carbons," V. A. Aleksandrov, Acad. M. A. Dubinin, Ye. D. Zaverina, T. G. Plachenov, S. G. Chepurinov

"Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Vol 84, No 2, pp 301-304

Article states that the macroporous variety of activated charcoals has a pore radius of 1×10^{-5} to 1×10^{-4} cm and a specific surface of 1 - 2 m²/g. Therefore, these pores act as main arteries for the movement of adsorbed molecules. Finer pores are transitional, being filled during sorption of organic vapors by the process of capillary condensation. A still finer variety of pores in activated charcoal is the microporous. These pores are almost the size of molecules and the specific surface is of the order of several hundred sq m/g.

23176

PLACHENOV, T.G.

4

The determination of the structure of porous bodies by the method of mercury under pressure. T. G. Plachenov, V. A. Akhmedov, and G. M. Belitskiy. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Trudy Sovetskoye 1951, 10-71 (1953).*—The construction of a pressure porosimeter operating at pressures to 1000 atm. is described. The structures of charcoal and silica gel were investigated. Lignin was carbonized at 200° and 2000 atm. pressure, and samples were heated to 450, 750, 900, and 1300°. Wood was carbonized at normal pressure in absence of air and the charcoal was heated to 480, 700, 900, and 1300°. Peat was treated at 700-900° in absence of air. Most of these charcoals have 1 max. of pore size of about 10,000 Å., whereas industrial wood charcoal has 2 maxima. Three samples of silica were also investigated. S. Pakarv.

LL

PLACHENOV, T. G.

* Sorption of aromatic spirits by porous adsorbing material.
T. G. Plachenov and K. K. Mikhailova. *J. Appl. Chem.*
USSR, 19, 445-45 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See C.A.
62, 3032.

H. L. H.

PLACHENOV, T. G.

USSR:

The development of porosimeters for the study of the structure of porous bodies by the method of mercury im-
 penetration under pressure. T. G. Plachenov (Leningrad
 Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Zh. Prikl. Khim.* 28,
 248-53 (1955); *J. Appl. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 28, 223-9 (1955)
 (Engl. translation).—Porosimeters consisting of a dilu-
 tometer *s*, a bomb, and a high-pressure hand oil pump were
 constructed. *s* consists of a calibrated glass capillary tube
 sealed onto a capsule in which the specimen is placed and
 sealed. *s* is then evacuated and filled with Hg. It is placed
 in the bomb in such a manner that a loop of thin Pt wire
 immersed in the Hg in the capillary makes elec. contact
 through the flange of the bomb with an ammeter. The
 pressure is applied (and reduced) stepwise at first with com-
 pressed N and finally with the oil pump. The elec. resist-
 ance is measured as soon as the pressure reaches equil.
 The 1st porosimeter was designed for 800 kg./sq. *s* and
 could measure pores from 100 to 55,000 Å. Subsequent
 improvements consisted primarily in reducing the free space
 above the capillary of *s* in the bomb and the substitution of a
 3-stage oil pump. The improved porosimeters could be
 used with 300 kg./sq. cm. and could measure pores from
 15 Å.

M

FLACHENCO, T. G.

Reference to V

21(6) 13 1955 1 1000 EXPLOSION 20/100
 Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

Development of methods for determining the structure of polymers by X-ray
 diffraction. 1955.

AUTHORS: Plachenov, T. G., Pilyanskaya, Ye. D. 153-58-1-12/29

TITLE: A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air (Kolichestvennyy metod opredeleniya malykh kontsentratsiy okislov azota v vozdukh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 78-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aforesaid oxides belong to the most dangerous and most common industrial poisons. The methods referred to in the title, which serve for the practical sanitary-chemical analysis of air, show essential insufficiencies. The present work was carried out in order to determine the dependence of the reagent on the quantity of reagent contained in a volume-unit of the carrier and on the specific surface of the carrier. Conditions should be determined which enable the indicator-powders to determine quantitatively small quantities of the aforesaid oxides in air. 1)- Investigation of the secondary structure of the carriers. Porcelain as well as the silica-gels MSK and ShSM

Card 1/4

A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight
Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air

153-58-1-12/29

were selected for this purpose. The secondary structure was investigated by means of impressing mercury. The results are graphically reproduced in figure 1. The integral porograms (figure 1) show the radii of the pores of individual silica-gels. Figure 2 shows the differential porograms. Figure 3 shows the integral curves and the distribution of the pore-surface of silica-gel on the effective radii of the pores. 2)- Elaboration of the method of production of the indicator-powder for the quantitative determination of NO₂ in air. Reagents were selected which yield colored products of reaction with NO₂: Meta-phenylenediamine, pyramidon, indole, reagent by Griss, and diphenylamine. The porcelain- and silica-gel powders were treated with solutions of this substance. The powders obtained from this were examined in little glass tubes by means of sucking through artificially produced air-NO₂-mixtures. The porcelain-powder did not change its color. A colored layer was formed on the silica-gels on the use of all investigated reagents. Diphenylamine reacted most efficiently, it showed, however, some insufficiencies which could be removed by the addition of neutral salts. The use of such a powder, however, is only

Card 2/4

A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight
Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air

155-58-1229

possible for the determination of relatively slight NO_2 -concentrations in air. The best results were obtained by a solution of the reagent with 0.05% diphenylamine and 7.5% NaCl in 40% ethanol. The results are summarized in table 1. It hence results that silica-gel 3 SM for a dyed layer of greater length. The intensity of the color, however, and the sharpness of the boundary of the layer is greater with silica-gel MSK. The causes for the insufficiencies occurring, are fully discussed. Tests were carried out for removing them. They showed that the variations of air temperature at 0°C and below 0°C influence the intensity of the dye and the sharpness of the boundary.

3) - Quantitative determination of the nitrogen oxide and dioxide with their simultaneous presence in air. The determination of NO_2 is not impeded by the presence of nitrogen-oxide in air. In order to determine the oxide it must first be oxidized up to NO_2 . An acid potassium permanganate solution served for this purpose. Figure shows an absorber for this purpose (together with dimensions). The concentration of the oxide is determined

Card 3/4

A Quantitative Method of Determination of Slight
Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Air

153-58 . 2/29

by means of conversion from the difference of the total
concentration of NO_2 and of the concentration of NO_2 in
air prior to the oxidation of the oxide
There are 5 figures and 1 table

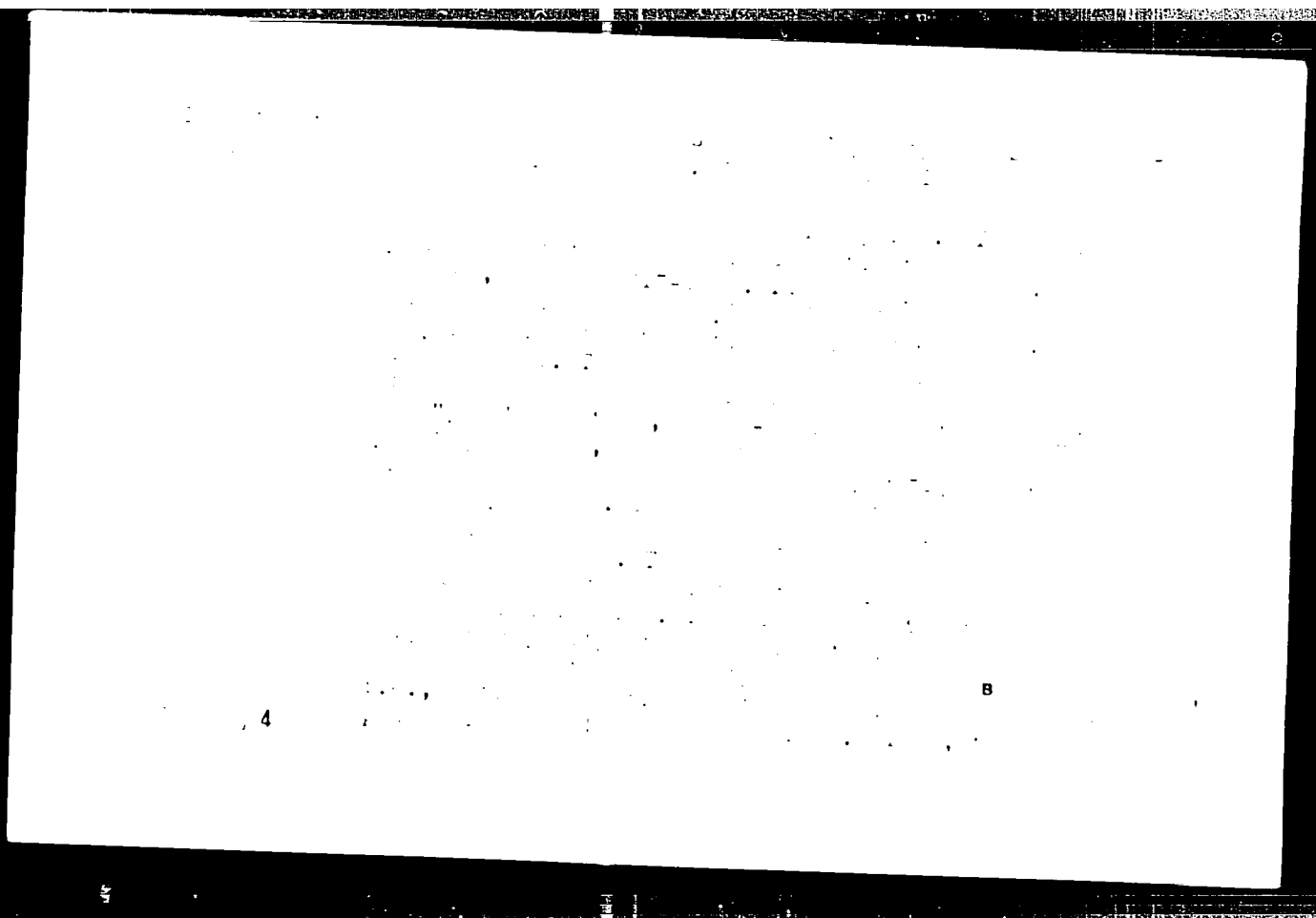
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Leningra
(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Leningra)

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1957

Card 4/4

1. TITLE: [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
13. [illegible]
14. [illegible]
15. [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. [illegible]
18. [illegible]
19. [illegible]
20. [illegible]
21. [illegible]
22. [illegible]
23. [illegible]
24. [illegible]
25. [illegible]
26. [illegible]
27. [illegible]
28. [illegible]
29. [illegible]
30. [illegible]
31. [illegible]
32. [illegible]
33. [illegible]
34. [illegible]
35. [illegible]
36. [illegible]
37. [illegible]
38. [illegible]
39. [illegible]
40. [illegible]
41. [illegible]
42. [illegible]
43. [illegible]
44. [illegible]
45. [illegible]
46. [illegible]
47. [illegible]
48. [illegible]
49. [illegible]
50. [illegible]
51. [illegible]
52. [illegible]
53. [illegible]
54. [illegible]
55. [illegible]
56. [illegible]
57. [illegible]
58. [illegible]
59. [illegible]
60. [illegible]
61. [illegible]
62. [illegible]
63. [illegible]
64. [illegible]
65. [illegible]
66. [illegible]
67. [illegible]
68. [illegible]
69. [illegible]
70. [illegible]
71. [illegible]
72. [illegible]
73. [illegible]
74. [illegible]
75. [illegible]
76. [illegible]
77. [illegible]
78. [illegible]
79. [illegible]
80. [illegible]
81. [illegible]
82. [illegible]
83. [illegible]
84. [illegible]
85. [illegible]
86. [illegible]
87. [illegible]
88. [illegible]
89. [illegible]
90. [illegible]
91. [illegible]
92. [illegible]
93. [illegible]
94. [illegible]
95. [illegible]
96. [illegible]
97. [illegible]
98. [illegible]
99. [illegible]
100. [illegible]

BAU



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The titles are listed in the order in which they appear in the document.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The titles are listed in the order in which they appear in the document.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The titles are listed in the order in which they appear in the document.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The titles are listed in the order in which they appear in the document.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The titles are listed in the order in which they appear in the document.

PLA 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 9

Activation of isolated hydrolytic lipase in "toxin" layer.

Latvian Academy of Sciences; Latvian Academy of Sciences. (Latvian: PS. Zinatnu akademijs. Bioloģijas Zinatnu nodaļa) Riga, Latvia, U.S.S.R., 1968. In Russian.

Montal: list of East European Agencies (EEA), 1st, vol. , no. ,
August 1950.
Unclass.

KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.

Structure and sorptive properties of coals, oxidized by hydrogen peroxide. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.9:1318-1322 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Sorbents)

PLACHEMENT

128

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye
(Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Mos-
cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Eds.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor
of Chemical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P.
Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and
for chemists in general.

Card 1/22

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

SOV/6246

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Dubinina, M. M. Introduction	5

Card 2/18

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

SOV, 6246

- Belotserkovskiy, G. M., K. G. Ione, and T. G. Plachenov.**
Production of Granular Synthetic Zeolites and Study
of Their Porous Structure 174
- Plachenov, T. G., G. M. Belotserkovskiy, V. F., Karel'-**
skaya, B. A. Lipkind, and L. I. Piguzova. Investiga-
tion of the Secondary Porous Structure of Synthetic
Zeolites and Their Drying Properties 182
- Lipkind, B. A., V. A. Burylov, S. V. Kapatsinskiy, and**
A. T. Slepneva. Granulation of a Synthetic Zeolite
Desiccant 191
- Kanavets, P. I., A. E. Sporius, P. N. Melent'yev, A. I.**
Mazun, O. A. Bokuchava, V. I. Chernykh, and L. B.
Khandros. Production of Strong Spherical Granules of
Crystalline Zeolite Powders 195

Card 843

KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.

Sorption of molybdenum by activated charcoals and anion exchangers.
Zhur, prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2426-2430 N '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet.
(Molybdenum) (Sorption)

TULYAKOV, Ye.N.; KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.

Effect of inorganic additions on carbon oxidation process.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.3:416-420
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Permskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo Instituta prikladnoy
khimii i Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni
Lengoveta.

KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.S.; TAUSHKANOV, V.I.

Effect of the porous structure of lignin on water vapor sorption. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2020-203, 1985.

UDC 66.02.01

Leningradskiy tekhnicheskii institut imeni Leningra.

2. "Karl, ... B. S. ... M."

...

...

PIACHENOV, T.G.

New trends in sorption techniques, Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. Khim. N. 1, 1965, pp. 968-975 '65. (MIRA 15)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni L'voveta.

PACES, V.; PLACHEROVA, A.; WIFE, V.

The importance of preoperative irradiation of retina. *Prace lékařské*.
Česk. radiol. 19 no.6:443-4, 1966.

1. Urologické oddělení nemocnice v Praze B - Bulovka - vedl dr. V. Paces.

PLACER, Z.; SLABOCHOVA, Z.

Colorimetric determination of polyene fatty acids in biological material. Cesk.fysiol. 9 no.6:562-565 # '60.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vysivy lidu, Praha.
(FATTY ACIDS chem)

HORNY, J.; PLACER, Z.

Effect of corticoids on serum peptidase activity in experimental wounds. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.3:199-200 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidi, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, eff.

on blood peptidases in exper. wds. (Cz))

(PROTEASE,

peptidases in blood, eff. of corticosteroids in exper. wds. (Cz))

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, exper.

blood peptidases, eff. of corticosteroids (Cz))

KUHN, B.; PAV, J.; PLACIK, Z.

Certain metabolic effects of intravenous heparin. Cesk. fysiol.
8 no.3:218 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vysivy lidu, Praha. Predneseno na III. Fysiologickych
dnech v Brne dne 15. 1. 1959.

(HEPARIN, eff.

on metab. intravenous admin. (Cs))

(METABOLISM, TISSUE, eff. of drugs on,
heparin, intravenous admin. (Cs))

PLAČEK, Z.

~~PLAČEK, Z.~~; SLABOCHOVA, Z.; ROURAL, Z.

Esterolytic activity of serum following administration of heparinoid.
Cesk. fysiolo. 8 no.3:236-237 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyziwy lidu, Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii,
Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.

(HEPARIN,

heparinoid, eff. on serum esterolytic activity (Cz))

KUBEC, Vladimir; ZAMCHUK, Jiri; PLACHENOVA, Anna; KOCI, Jiri

Dosimetric information on the radiation dosage obtained in the
pelvis during radiotherapy of different techniques. Czechoslovakia
no. 1:18-24, 7 1961.

1. Orkellat by doktor v. h. a. 1. ročník MUDr. František Václav.
(GADIO) (GADIO) radiation effects

BLACHEROVA, Anna (Praha 6, nam. Interbrigady 977/1)

Preoperative and postoperative radiological treatment of bronchogenic carcinoma. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 5 no.3:252-253 1958.

1. Oncologic Institute in Prague.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, ther.

radiother., pre- & postop.)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.

cancer of lungs, pre- & postop.)

PLAC~~CH~~EROVA, Anna (Praha 6, nam. Interbrigady 977/1)

Our experience with irradiation of bronchogenic carcinoma by the sieve method. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 5 no.3:256-261 1958.

1. Oncologic Institute in Prague.
(LUNG NEOPLASMS, ther.
x-ray, sieve method)
(RADIO~~THER~~APY, in various dis.
cancer of lungs, sieve method)

SECRET

For the purpose of this document, the following information is provided:
1. The information is classified as "Secret".

2. The information is classified as "Secret" because it contains information that is so classified.

PLACHEROVA-CESAKOVA, A.

Radium therapy centers. Cesk. nemoc. 18 no.7-9:153-154 Sept-Nov 1950.
(CLML 23:2)

1. Of the State Radio-Therapeutic Institute (Head--Docent M. Fort,
M.D.) in Prague VIII.

PLACHETA, J.

CZECH CLOVANIA

SKLENAR, V; PLACHETA, J.

Okres Institute of National Health (Okresni ustav
narodniho zdravi), Brno-venkov - (for all)

Prague, Ročník v tuberkulóze, No 1, 1969, pp 1-15

"Review of the First Year's Experiences at the
Tuberculosis Institute in Batice."

FLA FINTA, A.I.

Geochemical type of the kaolin containing surface in the
Kazakhstan. Shor. na ch. nat. Klov. n. n. 1111-111 161.
MIRA 1111

GABEL', A.G.; PLACHINDA, A.S.

Surface runoff on sands [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie
no.4:86-90 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Runoff)

L 22548-65 EMT(m)/EMP(j)/T Po-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047994

S/0073/84/030/010/1022/1027

AUTHOR: Plachinda, A. S.

TITLE: Certain characteristics of ion exchange on type A zeolite

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 10, 1984, 1022-1027

TOPIC TAGS: type A zeolite, ion exchange characteristic, equilibrium coefficient, zeolite

ABSTRACT: The constants of empirical equations which satisfactorily described the equilibrium in the ion exchange on the type A synthetic zeolite were determined. The equilibrium coefficient in the exchange of the monovalent ions was almost constant, while in the exchange of Na^+ for Ca^{2+} , Ni^{2+} and Co^{2+} , and of Ca^{2+} for Co^{2+} and Ni^{2+} the equilibrium coefficient was strongly dependent on the degree of exchange. The rational activity coefficients of the ions in the zeolite were calculated; in the case of $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Me}^{2+}$ and $\text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{Me}^{2+}$ equilibria they depended greatly not only on the equivalent portion of the ion in the zeolite but also on the kind of counterion. The approximate values for the rational thermodynamic equilibrium

Card 1/2

L 22518-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047994

3
 ibrium constants were calculated. The absorption of the cations was related as follows: according to the degree of exchange of Na^+ for Me^{2+} (when N_{me} , the equivalent portion of the metal was > 0.8), they were absorbed $\text{Ca} > \text{Ni} > \text{Co}$; when $0.4 < N_{\text{me}} < 0.8$, $\text{Ca} > \text{Co} > \text{Ni}$; when $N_{\text{me}} < 0.4$, $\text{Co} > \text{Ca} > \text{Ni}$ (from extrapolated results). It was proposed that in ion exchange on type A zeolite all the equilibrium coefficients $K_{\text{me}}^{\text{Na}}$ and $K_{\text{me}}^{\text{Ca}}$ vary greatly with the degree of exchange. "The author thanks prof. I. Ye. Neunark and A. I. Rastrenenko for directing the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR
 (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, TD

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 00B

Cond 2/2

20756-02 EPT(c)/ENP(j)/ENT(m)/T Ps-4/Pr-4/Pb-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5000474 S/0073/84/030/011/1143/1145

AUTHOR: Rastrenenko, A. I.; Plachinda, A. S.; Neymark, I. Ye.

TITLE: The adsorption of hydrocarbons on ion exchange derivatives of type A zeolite

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskii zhurnal, v. 30, no. 11, 1984, 1143-1145

TOPIC TAGS: type A zeolite, hydrocarbon adsorption, molecular sieve, propane separation, paraffinic hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: The adsorption isotherms of saturated normal hydrocarbons on type A zeolites containing Na and Ca, Na and Co and Na and Ni cations in different ratios was studied. When the $[Ca^{++}]/([Ca^{++}] + [Na^{+}])$ ratio was ≈ 0.3 , a sharp increase was noted in the adsorption of propane on the CaNaA zeolite at all pressures over 0.5 mm. The $p = 0.5$ mm isobar did not show this increase. The behavior in NaMgA zeolites was similar. Substitution of about 30% of the Na by the divalent Ni and Co also caused a rapid change in the molecular sieve properties of type A zeolite. As the hydrocarbon chain length increased from

Card 1/2

L 20756-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000474

3

C₃-C₁₀ the adsorption of the n-paraffins decreased from ~2.2 to 1.1 mmol/gm. Propane (~5Å) was readily adsorbed, while the C₃ and longer hydrocarbon chains require distortion for diffusion into the zeolite, and greater exchange of Na for Ca, hence propane can be readily separated from a hydrocarbon mixture using a zeolite with the proper amount of substitution of Na by Ca. "S. N. Antonovskaya and V. G. Il'in participated in the experimental part of the work, for which the authors express thanks." Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN Ukr-SSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry AN Ukr-SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Page 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004569

SOURCE CODE: UR/0036/65/049/005/1424/1430

AUTHOR: Suzdalev, I. P.; Gof Janskiy, V. I. Makarov, Ye. F.; Plachinda, A. S.; Korytko, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut Khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the dynamics of the motion of tin atoms at the surface of silica gel by means of the Mossbauer effect

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki v. 49, no. 3, 1985, 1424-1430

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, silica gel, sorption, tin, chemisorption

ABSTRACT: The authors used the nuclear gamma resonance (Mossbauer effect) method to investigate the dynamics of the motion of tin atoms sorbed on the surface of silica gel. A special cryostat was constructed for temperature measurements. All measurements were made on a nuclear gamma resonance spectrometer with source in the form of $\text{Sn}^{119}\text{O}_2$. Analysis of the experimental results indicated that the tin atoms at the surface exist in two states -- the tetravalent and the bivalent. Investigation of the temperature dependence of the Mossbauer-effect probability indicated that the tetravalent tin is fixed on the surface through physical sorption; and the bivalent tin, through chemisorption. Considerable asymmetry of the doublet components was found in the spectrum of

Card 1/2

0926 1428

CHERTOV, V.M.; LIZAMBAY-VA, J. B.; ILA-MIT A, A.B.; VIMAND, J.B.

Intraglobular and surface silanol groups of silica gels obtained by the hydrothermal method. Dokl. AN SSSR 1979, 247, 1149-1151. Apr 1979.

1. Institut Fiziko-khimiya, M. V. Lomonosovskiy Universitet, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Submitted for publication, 1978.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the investigation. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, N 24, 1958, 82933

Author : Plachkova, I., Dimitrova, Ts.

Inst : -

Title : The Preparation of a Metallurgical Coke from Bulgarian Coals.

Orig Pub : Tekhnika (Bel.), 1957, 6, N 6, 14-18.

Abstract : The Balkan basin coal is a perspective raw material for the preparation of coke and from which, after enrichment, a concentrate can be obtained in a 45% yield. The best mechanical properties has the coke from a coal mixture from brands PZh, K and IC with a 15% of coke fines added. The possibilities of including Bulgarian brown coal in a charge and an imported gas coal, which is difficultly available in Bulgaria are considered.

Card 1/1

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application: Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44470

Author : Plachkov P., Pankev G

Inst : _____

Title : International Classification of Coal.

Orig Pub: Minno de 1., 1957, 12, No 5, 32-37.

Abstract: Presentation of the fundamental propositions of
the classification adopted in Geneva in 1956

Card : 1/1

PLACHKEV, P.

BULGARIA/Processing of Solid Fuel Minerals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65529

E.

Author : Plachkev, P.

Inst :

Title : A Technological Evaluation of Bulgarian Coals and the Possibility of Extracting Coke From Them.

Orig Pub : Tezhka Promishlenost, 1957, 6, No 11-12, 86-90.

Abstract : According to petrographic construction and technical properties, Bulgarian coals are close to the corresponding coals of the Donbass; there are an'har coals, less of soft and coking, and quite little of gaseous coal. The ash content of the coals is high; the distribution of ash in the separate classes is not subject to determined regularities. In run-of-mine coal, the content of the class + 50 mm rarely achieves 10-15%, but the class 0-1 mm comprises 25-45%.

Card 1/2

1. The first of these is the

2. The second is the

3. The third is the

4. The fourth is the

PLACHKOV, P.F.

Characteristics of Bulgarian coal. Koks i khim. toplotekhnika
MIRA 1981

1. Institut topliva i teplotekhniki, Bolgariya.
(Bulgaria--Coal)

BC

B-III-2

Drying of sugar beets with superheated steam. G. S. Brown and H. S. Shaddock. *Trans. Soc. Mech. Eng.*, 1922, 22, Ser. 2, No. 11, 12-20.—Drying with superheated steam gave poor results. Raising the temp. of the steam produced condensation. Combined drying with steam and dry air gave best little better results. On. Am. (4)

010 310 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1000 174 534 900

[illegible]

044870

DATE: 10/10/2014

BC BT-8 Quantification of code solutions by groundstate Hemo. V. R. Vengalovskaya and G. A. Dergunova (J. Chem. Ind. (Lond.), 1958, 20, 28-30, 31-33). CuO is added as water-soluble films, of gases < 1 mm., prepared by adding 25 ml. of conc. aq. NaOH per 100 g. of CuO, and heating for 24 hr. at room temp. with exclusion of air. The temperature of CuO, then obtained within at the rate of 5 cm. per min. is 15% NaOH. R. T.	
000-010 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	000000 010 000 000
000000 010 000 000	000000 010 000 000

ACCELERATED DETERMINATION OF SULPHUR IN HEAVY PET- ROLEUM FRACTIONS. S.A. Khinov, N.I. Placheta, and L.L. Lantshevitskaja (Zaved. Lab., 1937, 6, 566-567).-- The substance is burned in a stream of O_2 , the combus- tion being completed by passing the gases over red-hot Pt gauze. (R.T.)		K-I 5
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		
SEARCHED	INDEXED	CLASSIFIED
FILED	FILED	FILED

PAV, J.; PLACER, Z.; KUHN, B.; ROURAL, Z.

Post-heparin activity of esterases in human serum. II. Inhibition of esterolysis and fading of esterase activity. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.39:1232-12326 25 8 '59.

1. Ustav pro výsivý lidu, Praha, reditel doc. dr. J. Masek.
Vyskumny ustav pro farmaci a biochemii v Prase, reditel ing. dr. O. Nemeck.
(ESTERASES blood)

RASTREPENKO, A.I.; PLACHINDA, A.S.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.; Prilozheniye:
ANDRUSEVSKAYA, S.N.; ILYIN, V.G.

Adsorption of hydrocarbons on ion-exchange derivatives of A type
zeolite. Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.11:1143-1145 '64.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR. (MIRA 18:2)

PLACHINDA, A.S.; CHERTOV, V.M.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.

Interaction of silica gels of various porosity with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ solution.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.6, 567-573 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarshevskogo AN UkrSSR.

PLACHALDA, H.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

28
SOV/6246

Soveshchaniye po tseolitam. 1st, Leningrad, 1961.

Sinteticheskiye tseolity; polucheniye, issledovaniye i primeneniye
(Synthetic Zeolites: Production, Investigation, and Use). Mos-
cow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 286 p. (Series: Its: Doklady)
Errata slip inserted. 2500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. Komisiya po tseolitam.

Resp. Eds.: M. M. Dubinin, Academician and V. V. Serpinskiy, Doctor
of Chemical Sciences; Ed.: Ye. G. Zhukovskaya; Tech. Ed.: S. P.
Golub'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged
in the production of synthetic zeolites (molecular sieves), and
for chemists in general.

Card 1/2

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

SOV/6246

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports presented at the First Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 through 19 March 1961 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lenoovet, and is purportedly the first monograph on this subject. The reports are grouped into 3 subject areas: 1) theoretical problems of adsorption on various types of zeolites and methods for their investigation, 2) the production of zeolites, and 3) application of zeolites. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

Dubinin, M. M. Introduction

3

5

Card 2/32

Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)

SOV/6246

- Tsitishvili, G. V., and G. D. Bagratishvili. IR Spectra of Water and Heavy Water Adsorbed on Zeolites 38
- Shirinskaya, L. P., and N. P. Yermolenko. Applicability of the General Laws of Ion Exchange to Exchange on Synthetic Zeolite CaA 41
- Neymark, I. Ye., A. I. Rastrenenko, V. P. Fedorovskaya, and A. S. Plachinda. Variation of Adsorption Properties of Zeolites as a Function of the Degree of Sodium-Ion Substitution by Other Cations 46
- Neymark, I. Ye., M. A. Piontkovskaya, A. Ye. Lukash, and R. S. Tyutyunnik. Variation of the Selective Capacity of Synthetic Zeolites 49
- Lulova, M. I., L. I. Piguzova, A. I. Tarasov, and A. K. Fedosova. Investigation of Synthetic Zeolites With the Aid of Gas Chromatography 59

Card 4/42

PLACAK, B.

An introduction to gunshot wounds of the lungs. Rozh. chir.
42 no.11:809-810 N'63.

Concluding statement on gunshot wounds of the lung. 852-854

1. Oddelení pro chirurgii hrudní a břišní UVM v Praze; vedoucí
doc.dr. B.Placák.

PRAZAK, M.; PLACAK, B.; BARTAK, L.

Posttraumatic sequelae after gunshot wounds of the lungs.
Rozh. chir. 42 no.11:810-815 N'63.

Experiences with the treatment of persistent hemothorax in
gunshot wounds of the lung. 816-822

Early surgical treatment of gunshot wounds of the lungs.
822-830

1. Oddeleni pro chirurgii hrudni a brisni UVN v Praze; ve-
douci: doc.dr. B.Placak.

★

PLACAK, B.

Successful abdominothoracic total gastrectomy in fully developed postresection peritonitis caused by wound dehiscence. Rozh. chir. 43 no.1:31-35 Ja'64.

1. Oddelení pro chirurgii hrudní a břišní uVN z Prahy; vedoucí: doc.dr. B.Placák.

★

NYMEZ, J., prof. inz. ScDr., ELACAK, V., doc. inz.

Contribution of the Symposium on Nonclassical Shell Problems.
Strojarski 14. no. 1: 392-394. My 1974.

L 15574-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AF6000195

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/005/1424/1430

AUTHOR: Suzdalev, I. P.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.; Makarov, Ye. F.; Flachinda, A. S.; Korytko, L. A. 26
68
B

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the dynamics of motion of tin atoms on a silica gel surface by means of the Mossbauer effect. 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 5, 1965, 1424-1430

TOPIC TAGS: temperature dependence, electric field, Mossbauer effect, tin, chemical valence, silica gel, atom, adsorption, ion exchange, calcium cryostat, temperature measurement, gamma spectrometer, chemisorption
 ABSTRACT: The authors studied the dynamics of motion of tin atoms adsorbed on a silica gel surface with specific area 300 m²/g and particle diameter ~100 Å. A monomolecular layer of tin was produced on the surface by successive ion exchange of the hydrogen atoms contained in the hydroxyl on the surface, first with Ca²⁺, and then with Sn²⁺. A special cryostat was constructed for the temperature measurement which could maintain any temperature between 90 and 300K accurate to 0.1°. All measurements were made with the nuclear gamma-ray resonance spectrometer described by the authors earlier (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 12, 1965). The experimental results indicate that the tin atoms exist on the surface in two states, tetravalent and divalent. The temperature dependence of the intensity of the Mossbauer effect shows

Card 1/2

L 15674-66

ACC NR: AF6000195

3

that the former is attached to the surface by physical adsorption, and the latter is held by chemisorption. With increasing temperature, the doublet components on the spectrum (which consist of a singlet and a doublet) become asymmetrical, and the electric field gradient at the Sn^{119} nucleus increases over the value for crystalline SnO . Estimates are presented for the absolute values of the rms displacements of the molecule $\text{SnO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ on the surface, and of the tin atoms within the molecules. The energy of the zero-point vibrations of the tin atoms and molecules, the energy at which the binding between the molecule and adsorption center on the surface vanishes, the absolute value of the rms displacement of the tin atom within the SnO molecule normally and parallel to the surface, and the temperature dependence of these quantities are also estimated. Authors thank I. Ye. Maymark, V. M. Chertov, and I. Ya. Garzany for interest in the work and for help with the experiments, and Yu. M. Kagan for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jan65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

M95

PLATEOVA, J.

Comparative study of the development of dental anatomy
Czech. morf. 13 no. 111-119 1965

1. Institute for Dental Research, Prague.

KORNEYCHUK, Vasiliiy Dem'yanovich [Korneichuk, V.D.]; PLAKIDA, Yevgeniya
Kondrat'yevna: MEL'NIK, S.A., red.

[Fertilizing vineyards in the Ukraine] Udobrenie vinogradnikov
na Ukraine. Odessa, Odesskoe obl.izd-vo, 1955. 99 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Ukraine--Viticulture)

SUZDALEV, I.P.; GOL'DANSKIY, V.I.; MAKAROV, Ya F.; PIACHENKA, A.S.,
KORYTKO, L.A.

Use of the Mossbauer effect in studying the dynamics of motion
of tin atoms on a silica gel surface. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.
49 no.5:1424-1430 N '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

PLACHINSKA, Janina; KRUCZALOWA, Maria, asyst. techn. HULNICKA, Helena

Use of a function test on mice for the determination of the immunogenic force of various strains of *S. typhi* and typhoid endotoxin. *Przegl. epidem.* 16 no.1:13-18 '62.

1. Z zakładu Epidemiologii AM w Warszawie. Kierownik prof. dr
F. Przesmycki i s Wytworni Surowic i Szczepionek w Krakowie Doradca
naukowy prof. dr Z. Przybylkiewicz.

(TYPHOID immunol)

(VACCINES)

1. The following information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

2. The information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose. The information is being provided to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.